

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 31

first is its cost, involving an expenditure of your intelligence and your fidelity to the best

your intelligence and your fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth. In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer to the patriotic conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kentucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Government, and who are bending all their energies to its destruction, the Directors of the Society passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution directing that the whole of the means then on hand, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the defense of the State; and in accordance with the resolution the ten-

der was made. It is true, the necessity for the funds thus tendered did not arise, but the act is none the less patriotic and praiseworthy, and I should not have discharged my duty either to them or to myself had I not brought the subject to your attention, and thus expressed my grateful obligations.

The reports of the Keeper of the Penitentiary and of the Board of Examiners of that institution will fully advise you of its condition and to them I refer you for its accounts. As to the general management of the Penitentiary, the reports of your committee, will place you in possession of all the information necessary to an intelligent discharge of your duties in reference thereto. A change in the custodian of the institution is to take place on the 1st of March next, and you will, of-course, in view thereof, take such action as may be necessary to the interests of the institution.

I have made a full statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth to be made out by the Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before you. This statement exhibits the condition of the Treasury on the 10th day of October last, and presents, in a comprehensive and intelligible form, the exact state of the public funds and the different heads for which moneys are raised by taxation and other sources. It also presents the estimate re-

ceipts and expenditures for the year 1863, the amount of the debt of the State, and the amount of its assets; together with an exhibit showing the amount of taxable property for the year 1862, as reported by the Commissioners of Tax for the several counties of the State, with the exception of the counties of Duval, Alachua, and Santa Fe, and the counties of Nassau, Putnam and Pike, from which no returns have been received, and in those counties the valuation for 1861 is substituted. By this paper the financial condition of the State is presented in a manner perfectly clear and intelligible, and will prove a most valuable auxiliary to you in the discharge of your duties.

After an address as an independent member of the Republic, and in the conduct of whose affairs you, as the Legislative department, take the initiative in what is directory in the management of them, I proceed now to the consideration of the attitude which Kentucky has occupied in the inauguration and prosecution of the unhappy civil war that convulses the nation, and in its consequences affects the civilized world. And here let me premise that Kentucky stands guiltless of all the blood that has been shed in this deplorable controversy. From the countless brave men who perished with the bodies of their countrymen, arisen to terrify him in the cause of the laughter of the world. From the beginning her voice has been for Peace. In every conceivable mode in which that voice could find utterance she was heard bearing and imploring for Peace. She

spoke to the nation through her Legislature—through her Representatives in Congress—through a special delegation sent to the Peace Convention at Washington; and, still more recently and more emphatically, in the Border State Convention held in this city. And to her, too, belongs the high honor of proposing to the Congress, through our distinguished and venerable Statesman and Patriot, a compromise between the "Gentleman Resolutions"

which, if adopted, would have settled the controversy upon terms fair, just and honorable to all, and which must, in the end, be the

basis of any satisfactory adjustment consistent with the present Constitution. Every sensible consideration, affecting either National, State, or individual welfare, prompted her to act. She regarded the integrity of the Nation as her buckler against foreign interference, and her shield against internal disturbance. She regarded the State as sovereign

within her chartered limits for an important purpose not specially committed to a National Constitutional Government. And looking beyond mere Governmental regulations she considered carefully the happiness of the individual citizen, and properly concluded that it could only be secured by a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States and a maintenance of the undelimited powers themselves.

In this last view she had, at a very early period of our national history, eminently distinguished herself, and shown how sensitive she was upon even the appearance of any encroachment upon the rights of the States. If in her zeal in defense of those rights, she overstepped the limits of State power, something must be pardoned to the excitement of 1798, in which in resisting encroachment fell into an error by constructively asserting for the States as antagonistic to National usurpation, powers usually inconsistent with the existence of the

stability of the Republic. At least such has been the argument built upon the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of that period. But even then it was never contended that redress was to be sought for out of the Union and

not in it. While nullification was declared to be the rightful remedy, it was, as explained by Mr. Madison, only to hold in abeyance the exercise of power until the question of jurisdiction could be settled by the arbiters provided for in the National Constitution. Her whole

history is that of a Union-loving, loyal people. She has shown this in Peace and in War. The war of 1812 and the war with Mexico were signalized by Kentucky valor, and the bones of her sons were left upon every battle field. And when, too, the first germ of the

...retelling of an oppressive Tsar, "to State more severe in its denunciation and role more efficient to oppress it. But whatever of glory she may have achieved, either in combat with the foreign enemies of the country, or in its diplomacy, or in the National councils, it shall be eclipsed by the manner in which she will behave herself in the present awful crisis. Future historians will give to her praise having been calm when all others were excited—as having been first above all men quoted as having primary interest or of party success."

[Concluded on 4th page.]

THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 15

The Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. ROBINSON to the Kentucky Legislature is spread at large before our readers in this issue of the Bulletin. It is a document written with great clearness, dignity and elegance throughout, and the latter half of it, especially, is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of lofty, manly patriotism, and blazes with the electrical fires of genuine eloquence. We trust the public will receive this impressive manifesto from the Chief Executive officer of the State, in the spirit in which it has been addressed to them. Kentuckians have always endeavored to develop the characteristics of a noble people described by Edmund Burke, having too much honor to inflict an injury on others, but at the same time too much spirit to submit to indignity or wrong from any quarter, on any pretext.

The latter half of the Governor's Message, burns with this noble spirit, in which he calls on the Legislature to set the seal of their condemnation on the unconstitutional and madly impolitic schemes of the Federal Administration. There are some things in the first half of the Message which we regretted to find there, indications of political opinions we deem unsound, and imputations against political opponents which we believe unjust. Most palpably unjust do we regard his accusation that the Legislative and Executive Departments (meaning Gov. MAGOFFIN and the first Legislature elected under his Administration) were "disposed to obstruct the General Government in the exercise of its legitimate powers." On the contrary, the majority of that Legislature supported the very policy which Gov. ROBINSON (then a Senator) approved; and as to Gov. MAGOFFIN, the worst that can be added against him, in support of the accusation that he was disposed to obstruct the "legitimate" powers of Federal Government, is, that having heartily co-operated with Gov. ROBINSON and his party in their neutrality policy, he (MAGOFFIN) was sincerely for adhering to it after ROBINSON & Co., its originators, had abandoned and repudiated it! We know of no case in which Gov. MAGOFFIN attempted to obstruct the "legitimate" functions of the Federal Government; nor of any other case in which he attempted to obstruct the "illegitimate" acts of the President in any form more emphatic, or in any spirit more hostile, than is exemplified, and as we think very properly and justifiably, by Gov. ROBINSON himself, in his own Message now under notice, wherein he denounces Lincoln's policy in terms of terrible significance, and calls on the Legislature to stamp it with their solemn reprobation. Is it a merit in Gov. ROBINSON to do what it was a fault or a crime in Gov. MAGOFFIN to do?

Gov. ROBINSON's denunciation of secession and secessionists is very severe; but this is balanced, perhaps overbalanced, by the severity of his denunciation of abolition and abolitionists. We are not now and never have been advocates of the doctrine or practice of secession. We have rejected the doctrine as a heresy and the practice as a revolution. But let the truth be told and do justice even to the devil. It is a historical fact that the heresy of secession was an invention of the Puritanical Yankees. They invented it in the time of old John Adams' administration; they broached it to the public in the time of Jefferson's administration; they threatened to carry it out fully, and did carry it out partially, in the time of Madison's administration, when we were at war with the most gigantic power of Christendom; and now, they are only too glad, we sincerely believe, that the pluck which they lacked in 1812-15, has been displayed by South Carolina's assumption of the odium of the heresy; for we do not doubt that at heart the abolitionists of New England were as much or more disunionists than the secessionists of South Carolina. But the beginning of our deplorable national troubles was not, as so many shallow politicians and ignorant or silly or prejudiced people seem to think, either in the act of South Carolina's secession, or its inevitable consequences. As well might it be said the ploughmen who attacked the British at Concord and Lexington, brought on the War of the American Revolution. Antecedent causes inevitably led to the awful results in both cases; and, though Gov. ROBINSON's researches may not as yet have conducted him to the discovery, yet it is an incontestable fact, which history will record and fasten forever on her indelible pages, that Abolition was the potential provocation to Secession; Abolition menaced for forty long years; Abolition as fatal to the Constitution and the Union as Secession itself.

But we are not inclined to adverse criticism on Gov. ROBINSON's Message. We believe him to be a gentleman, a patriot and an honest man. The errors of his Message are the natural fruit of his political associations and prejudiced education. We have faith that experience (for he is neither an educated nor practised statesman) will redeem him from false impressions and positions, for we know he is as independent-minded as he is honest-hearted. And on the whole, even if we were inclined to criticism, candor compels us to the acknowledgment that the merits far outweigh in importance and effect the demerits of his Message.

THE NEWS.

The most important news of the week may be summed up as follows: The great expedition of GEN. SHERMAN, destined for land attack on Vicksburg, was landed a short distance up the Yazoo river, some 15 or 20 miles back Vicksburg, having been transported there in Sixty steamers conveyed by several gunboats. The army at once marched against the Confederate fortifications, but after several days terribly hard fighting and sustaining heavy losses in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and materials of war, were repulsed and retreated to their transports. In the meantime, the Federal gunboats, after seeing Sherman's army landed, proceeded up the river, hunting a fight, expecting to destroy some ship yards and the military works protecting the same. They were accommodated with a fight and were repulsed. The fleet of transports, with the remnant of Sherman's army at last accounts were slowly working their way up the Mississippi river for Memphis and had reached Napoleon, Ark.; twenty of the vessels we learn from private advices, being filled with wounded. Gen. Banks from New Orleans did not effect a junction, as was expected, with Sherman at Vicksburg; and indeed it is supposed that he will have to make a terrible fight at Port Hudson before he can pass that strongly fortified place, supported as it is also by a large land army.

For several days in succession the Federal newspapers reported the probable capture of Springfield, Mo., by a Confederate force under Gen. Marmaduke. It was added, also, that a Federal force (Mo. State troops) sent for the relief of Springfield, on reaching there, sent a flag of truce to the Confederate Commander, which resulted in their going over to and joining the Confederate standard. But the latest news contradicts all this, and says Springfield was not captured by the rebels at all. What the real truth is, we are yet to learn.

One of the most signal events of the war was a naval fight in the bay of Galveston, the rebels attacking both by land and water. The result was, that the Federal iron-clad, Harriet Lane, after nearly all her crew were killed, surrendered; that another U. S. vessel, the ———— for fear of capture, was blown up by her own officers, Commodore Renshaw and others blown up with her, and that the four remaining Federal vessels fled, leaving the city in the hands of Gen. Magruder, who has thus added to the laurels of Big Bethel, the re-conquest of the chief city of Texas.

In Tennessee, the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg are confronting each other in sullen inactivity, between Murfreesboro and Tallahoma, at which last named place the Confederates are entrenched in a position of unusual natural strength. Perhaps both armies are too much employed by their late conflicts, to resume any very heavy active operations.

Grant's army seems to be checked somewhere on the line of the Railroad, which was destroyed in his rear, threatening loss of communication and supplies, between Holly Springs and Memphis. All quiet as usual on the Potomac and Rappahannock, Burnside's main army still lying at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, making no movements, save small reconnoitering parties. Rumors of heavy expeditions on the Southern coast are afloat, but we know too little of them to give any definite account.

Adieu to the Republican Party. The Guardian, hitherto an earnest Republican paper, published at Patterson, New Jersey, and edited by O. Vanderhorst, known as the "Passaic Dutchman," who stamped that State for Lincoln in 1860, bids adieu to the Republican party as follows: "We cut loose from the Republican party because the testament of their origin is finished and the book is closed. No other has been opened that we are a party to. The cohesion of the spoils, and the plentitude of power in which the little men now made great, revel and become arrogant, we have no part nor lot in. * * * We abandon no broken down and defeated organization on account of fallen fortunes and desperate prospects, but on the high tide of prosperity, with a paper currency of wonderful fecundity, reaching higher and stooping lower than that of any other scheme of the most visionary dreamers. With the writ of habeas corpus suspended in States known to be loyal and at peace with the government. With Provost Marshals in every State, above and beyond State law, and an army and a navy such as the world has never seen. With a people for patience and self-abnegation, the absolute monarch of the most irresponsible age could not have anything more to wish for. Riches and honors, or what passes for such, are in the hands of the party as a party, whose ranks we to-day, as journalists, abandon for the purer, and as we believe the truer path of duty."

Congress has passed a bill extending till March, the time within which unstamped deeds and other conveyances may be validly executed. The impossibility of procuring stamps in many sections of the country makes such an extension a matter of necessity.

Three or four steam war vessels have been ordered in pursuit of the Alabama. Meanwhile advices have been received showing that six more confederate war steamers have been fitted out in British ports, and paid for in confederate cotton bonds.

The new Government bakery in the course of construction at Jeffersonville, Indiana, will soon be completed. The machinery is already on the ground. This new bakery will have capacity to supply sixty thousand pounds of bread daily.

There are said to be 15,000 Tennesseeans in the Federal army.

The Doings in Congress.

We do not think proper to incumber our columns and thus vex our readers, with all the formal details of the action in Congress. For the most part, the negro, nigger, nig, seems to engage the thoughts of the predominating Yankee Abolition majority in that body, once properly called the National Legislature, now the bigotted representative of a fanatical section. "Yes, the everlasting nig-nig-nigger, is the great open theme of their 'windy suspiration and forced breath,' while in fact another subject equally, nay more earnestly, absorbs their secret and more silent thoughts—a subject ever dear and paramount with the Yankees—the subject, namely, of the almighty dol-dol-dollar. The dol-dol-dollar is now, what the time was formerly, the unit of the Yankees; and hundreds and thousands and millions of dol-dol-dollars, are come to be now their common terms of quantity. They don't say as much about the dol-dol-dollar as they do about the nig-nig-nigger, for the simple reason that stunning the public ear with the cry of nig-nig-nigger, will blind the eyes of the people to their abstractions from the Treasury of the dol-dol-dollar—and sooth, the Yankee, in such cases, is very willing to be stone-blind by the light of the sun. Although they make a loud and lugubrious noise in public over the nig-nig-nigger, they do a much heavier business over the dol-dol-dollar, Yankee-like, in secrecy and silence. Abolition is a theme to be ventilated before the public. Any body may have, for the asking, even without the asking, and moreover, in spite of deprecations, any amount of first rate Abolition rhetoric, such as it is, from any number of Yankee Abolition stumpers, demagogues, congressmen, clergymen, lecturers, professors and school marms, at the price of a dime per head to the listeners, or even for nothing, provided the orators may be permitted in secrecy and silence to fob his dol-dol-dollars out of the profits of iniquitous jobs and fraudulent contracts for furnishing shoes shingled between the soles with wood-shavings, and coats made of 'shoddy'—shoddy being cloth made of old rotten rags torn by machinery—into a semblance of wool and woven over again, but of such flimsy texture as scarcely to hold the stitches while the garment is being put together. The nigger has a countenance which Yankee sagacity knows attracts the admiration of mankind. His dark features are the more admirable in broad sun-light. Hence his beaming picture is forever openly exhibited by the calculating skill of Yankee showmen and Yankee artists. But their idea of the doings of men with the dollar is, that they should be considered secret and confidential—at least as much as possible. The bright rays reflected from the disks of shining silver and gold coins, and even the pleasing hues of Treasury green-backs, are best appreciated in the shade, by your discreet and considerate Yankee.

There are in progress in Congress, bills for the issue of \$900,000,000 of government bonds, payable at long law; \$300,000,000 of bonds bearing about half-interest (about 3 1/2 per cent) designed to float as currency; and \$300,000,000 of Treasury notes like those now in circulation; making in all an additional indebtedness on the part of the government of Fifteen Hundred Millions of Dollars. There are some other propositions for other purposes (one of which is to furnish small change) to authorize the issue of other bonds, notes or shipmasters, for the trifling sums of fifty, a hundred, or two hundred millions, as may be deemed convenient by our honest and economical Secretary of the Treasury—all which will doubtless pass for the President and Mrs. Grimes and many other friends have still unfilled carpet sacks, and every Congressman has five hundred patriotic constituents with respectfully-sized pocket-books and satchels, whose mouths, like that of the horse-leech's daughter are vociferously vocal with the cry of "give!" "give!" "give!" us more green-backs.

The great recent excitement in the price of gold is supposed by some to have been produced, at least in part, by these enormous financial schemes in Congress, aggravated probably by the frequent reverses of the Federal armies of late. It is one of the tricks of trade to call this excitement a rise in the price of gold, though every man of sense knows it only means a decline in the value of paper—a depreciation of government credit, bonds, treasury notes, &c., &c. And this tendency to depreciation, besides the causes above specified, is accelerated by the grave fear, which begins to be openly avowed by honest and sensible men in business circles, that all forms of government issues, whether bonds or notes, will in the end, either from military or financial necessity, be wholly or partially repudiated! With the history of England before us, the least we may expect is, that all these issues will be consolidated and funded at a very low rate, with no provision for the certain redemption of anything but the low rate of interest—no one expecting the actual payment of the principal. Just as it was in England, and just so, or more so, may it be here.

Propositions are also pending in Congress to grant many millions of dollars in aid of negro emancipation in Missouri, Maryland, and the so-called new State of Western Virginia, lately cut out by a rude species of Yankee surgery from the side of the Old Dominion. The fanatics in Congress will no doubt pass all the measures; and the next thing following, will be the offer of a similar and larger bribe to Kentucky for the

same object. Kentucky can manage her own domestic affairs, without any outside assistance; and even if she needed money to execute her policy, she would honestly seek it from those who have the right to grant it, and not from Congress which has neither moral or political jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the States, nor constitutional power to appropriate money for such a purpose.

Various other propositions are also pending in Congress—one approving the President's Emancipation Proclamation—another indemnifying him and his subordinates for all illegal arrests and imprisonments of citizens, saving them harmless against all suits for trespass and false imprisonments, as if there was any honest Judge in all Christendom who would suffer such a shameful and infamously unconstitutional act to be plead in bar to a suit in damages—another proposing to organize and arm a large force of negroes against the South, &c., &c.—for we need not particularize further. The effect of all these things is shown in the growing tendency to mutiny in the army, for which one regiment has already been disbanded, while discontent is signally displaying itself in many others, those who volunteered to fight for the Union, being unwilling to fight for the emancipation of the nig-nig-nigger.

For the Bulletin. In the Acts of the Apostles, 19 Chap. 32 Ver., we have a striking description of the confused condition of the Powers at Washington City:

"Some therefore cried one thing, and some another; for the Assembly was confused, and the most part knew not wherefore they were come together."

This assembly, for the worship of the Goddess Diana, and the present Congress are alike in several respects. Some cry one thing and some another. They are confused. The most part knew not for what they are come together. There is, however, this difference: The Ephesians cried "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and the Americans are crying "Great is the Negro of America," or in other words, the "Free American of African descent." The Negro—the Diana of the Abolitionists—must be great to break up such a Government as ours was, and cause the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of our race, and bring sorrow and mourning to every home in our land.

How many millions of money and thousands of men has "On to Richmond" cost this country? And they are not near the much desired spot as they were months ago. If their first attempt to go to Richmond had been successful the two sections—the people—would not have been united yet, for War is division.

Peace.

It is gratifying to those who are disposed to do what is right, to see that there is a growing sentiment among the people in favor of peace. There was a time when they—save the 'disloyal' democrats—were clamorous for war, but that was before so many thousands of men were killed, so many thousands of children orphaned. When the sad, sad realities of war are brought home to them, a different sentiment begins to manifest itself.

When will we have peace? Will we bring it about by fighting? In our opinion, we cannot. We have been fighting for almost two years, and the prospect for peace is farther off than ever. In the East, three great campaigns have been set on foot, which were apparently designed to crush out the rebellion, and what is the result? We find nothing but disaster and defeat. There have been some bloody battles fought elsewhere, and some victories won for Northern arms, but in the great contests, where the "backbone" of the rebellion is, we have met with nothing but disaster, and the "backbone" remains sound. The question may be asked here, why was it that, when we gained victories elsewhere that our army met with such disastrous results in the East? It is all owing to the incompetency of the Administration. In our opinion, a peace can never be conquered by fighting, even with a competent Administration at the head of affairs, and how much less can we expect it when they are controlled by such mule-headed as now stand at the head of the nation. Today we find the rebellion not only not put down, but really strengthened, which fact of itself goes to show that peace cannot be attained through the instrumentality of war, but must be had through other means. Another President might be the means, or a convention of the people represented by delegates; but we may war on and on under the present policy, and still not attain the great end desired by all true patriots.

Democratic Union.

SPEECH OF MR. COBDEN.—Mr Cobden made a speech at Midhurst, December 16, on the distress in Lancashire. He said he did not believe any good could result from the intervention of England in America, even by advice and remonstrance. He spoke of the distress as having been caused by the national policy of recognizing blockades in time of war, and argued therefrom that the relief was a national duty. He showed that the manufacturers were doing their duty.

W. H. Podgon, proprietor of the Winchester (Penn.) Jeffersonian, a paper which was suppressed some time since for alleged treasonable utterances, has brought action against United States Marshal Milward, who seized the property of the establishment. He lays the damages at \$20,000.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE AND THE ORETO.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 27th has the following:

On one dark night, not very long since, the Oreto slipped out, and in the self-same night, by a singular chance, another craft, destined to remain here, slipped in, and all so quietly as to deceive even the Fort Morgan garrison. They would be incredulous if we were to hint to them that some dark night, while riding at anchor, watching their prey on the outer bar, a black iron monster or two might suddenly emerge from the pitchy darkness, and dash into their ribs with a crash that would send them shrieking after their comrades of the Cumberland and Congress.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly met at Frankfort on the 8th inst. We present below so much of the proceedings as we deem interesting to our reader.

IN THE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the relief of those who have been brought to want by the rebellion.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That those portions of the Governor's message which relate to the subject of the emancipation of slaves in the State of Kentucky, and the proclamation issued on the 1st of January, by the President, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company passed.

Mr. Allen offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the United States be requested to restore Col. John H. McHenry, jr., to his former position in the army of the nation; and that he be urged to attend to his rapid promotion.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky hereby enters her solemn protest to the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued on the first day of January, 1863, because it is unconstitutional, and if designed as a war measure, is both unwise and impolitic.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has no power given him by the Constitution, either by proclamation, manifesto, or edict, or in any other way, to emancipate or liberate the slaves of any one whatever; and all such power, when assumed, is without any right whatever, and therefore null and void.

3. Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States intend to put down this wicked rebellion at the cost of whatever of blood and treasure it may require, but at the same time they intend to preserve, inviolate, that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States, and leave no precedent for any one in after life to take from them any of their rights.

4. Resolved, That slavery in the United States is peculiarly and exclusively a State institution, the control of which has never been given to the General Government; and any State now, or after this rebellion shall have been put down, that has heretofore emancipated her slaves, may again, in her organic law, incorporate said institution, and again foster and protect slavery without the consent of the general Government.

5. Resolved, That the Union and the Constitution must and shall be maintained.

Mr. Underwood offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing all executions which may issue upon judgments obtained at the same term of any court, against the same defendant, upon the same footing, so as to divide the proceeds of any sale of such defendant's property pro rata among the several plaintiffs in the different executions; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing lands sold under attachments and judgments or decrees of a chancellor, to be redeemed in the same manner as lands sold under execution; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B. J. Brown offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, viz:

Resolved, That in order that there may be an early adjournment of this Legislature that this House will, on next Monday at 11 o'clock A. M., proceed to consider the bill to divide State into Congressional districts; and on next Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., to the consideration of the bill fixing the compensation of the Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Cleveland introduced a bill for the benefit of the citizens of Augusta, Bracken County whose property was destroyed by Confederates under Col. Basil Duke, in the battle of Sept. 27, 1862.

REBEL AND UNION LOSSES DURING THE YEAR.—The reported losses in the various battles fought last year, show an aggregate rebel loss of 96,409 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the Union loss was 106,819. Estimates of losses in battles of which there are no reports of casualties, increase these figures to 108,807 for the rebel loss, and to 132,819 for the Union loss.

Henry Ward Beecher, having talked about the troop upon troop which New England has given to the war, is reminded by the Hartford Times that it may become historical that a draft was necessary in every State, and that even the tune of \$165 bounty could not induce Connecticut Abolitionists to 'take the field.'

COL. BLISS ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING DR. OLDS.—We understand that Col. Bliss, who assisted in taking Dr. Olds, on the night of the 12th of August last, was arrested at the American Hotel in this city, on yesterday, by the sheriff of Fairfield county, and taken to Lancaster, where he will be tried for kidnapping.—Ohio Statesman, 30th.

FLOUR FROM SORGHUM SEED.—A man in Ohio has succeeded in manufacturing from sorghum seed a very good article of flour, pronounced by all to be superior to buckwheat. The same machinery was used for the latter, with an ingenious alteration.

The telegraph informs us that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay the loan of 1842 in coin. The debt amounts to \$2,800,000, and was due on the 1st inst.

Gen. George B. Crittenden, of the Confederate Army, died at Knoxville, Tenn., a few days ago. He was the eldest son of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole paper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choiceest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured for the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Russian, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and pumiced varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and produce for storage or sale always received on commission on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling many of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, at St. Louis, bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins, Maysville, June 19 1862-13.

FRANK & COONS, Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting, June 12, 1862.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 15

The editor of the Hartford Courant is a daring fellow, he has taken to himself a wife and raised the subscription price to his paper, all in one week.

The Chillicothe Advertiser places Lincoln's Message under the head of "Nigger Literature."

At the Mint, there are now coined daily about \$2,500 of nickel cents, all of which are distributed as soon as made, but still they are scarce.

The following is a list of certain slaves, sold under execution by the Sheriff in this city, on Monday last, by virtue of a decree of the Mason Circuit Court:

Names.	Ages.	Price.
Mat,	35	\$800
Jerry,	25	750
Harrison,	20	760
Dave,	11	515
Clarkey,	9	405
Pat,	8	400
Huldy and two Boys,	25	870
Eveline	30	166

Rev. Dr. R. C. Grundy. This gentleman has at last concluded to accept the call that has been made upon him by the 1st Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe.

The Detroit Tribune prints a detailed statement of the loss of life upon the lakes during the past season. The total foots up 156 against 107 in 1861.

Parson Brownlow has been appointed special treasury agent, to assist similar officers hitherto appointed, in regulating trade through the border country in the west.

Rhode Island lately sold six hundred thousand dollars of her bonds at a premium of a trifle over 8 per cent.

The Col's Firearms Manufacturing Company, at Springfield, has declared a dividend of thirty per cent.

In the past month forty-three American vessels were lost, valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,461,000.

We would call the attention of our subscribers among the Merchants in the Country, to the advertisement of MULLINS & HUNT, which appears in our columns to day, and we would congratulate these gentlemen on their success in the Jobbing business since their recent addition of this Branch to their Establishment.

The high reputation of the firm for fair dealing, an accommodating spirit, and mercantile enterprise, has been so long established, and so well known throughout all the adjoining counties, we have full confidence that in their late addition, "The Wholesale Department," they will be sustained beyond their expectations, particularly by those Merchants who are really good judges of Goods, who can appreciate a bargain, and will make their purchases wherever they consider their interests are best subserved.

LARGE SALE OF TOBACCO.—Messrs Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, sold on Friday one hundred hogsheads of tobacco. This is by far the largest sale ever made in Louisville in the month of January.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Postage stamps are Republican gum drops. Do the people like them as well as they did Democratic mint drops?

Hon. W. A. Richardson has been elected United States Senator from Illinois, and Mr. Chandler of Michigan re-elected.

A bill has passed the United States Senate authorizing the President to call 20,000 Kentuckians into military service for the special purpose of defending this State, but subject to be ordered elsewhere by the President.

Many of the soldiers of the United States Army have not been paid for four, six, eight and some even for twelve months. The printing machines of Secretary Chase, it seems, cannot roll out green-backs fast enough for jobbers, contractors and civilians, and so the poor fellows in the field must of course be postponed in favor of those who sleep at home in warm beds and enjoy the profits of enormous contracts.

The 22d Kentucky Infantry (Col. D. W. Lindsey) suffered severely in storming the Confederate works near Vicksburg. This regiment was recruited partly at Frankfort and partly in Greenup. Gov. Robinson has sent forward Physicians and nurses from Frankfort to assist in necessary attentions to the wounded.

We had the pleasure of dining with our enterprising and clever landlord, DONIPHAN, of the "Doniphan House," in this city, on last Monday, County Court day. The House was utterly thronged with citizens from all parts of the county. The dinner was gotten up in great taste. The fine patronage that this House getting, shows not only the general popularity of friend DONIPHAN, but also that the "Doniphan House" is fast becoming the great stopping place of our friends from the county.

It is said that the Cincinnati gamblers, who won \$53,639 from Major I. N. Cook, the defaulting Paymaster, have agreed to pay over that amount to the Government, and upon that condition they are to be released from custody.

Dr. Roback's Remedies.
We publish, in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's extensive medical establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since these Remedies were introduced into our section of country; yet Dr. Brennan, Dr. Roback's agent in this place, informs us that his sales of the Blood Pills and Blood Purifier now far exceed those of all other medicines for which he is agent, combined. The reason for this, is, that they have stood the test of practical experience. We know this not only from the mouths of others, but we have used them in our own family with the very best results. For all diseases of the blood, general debility, whether proceeding from sickness or from natural weakness, indigestion, and all kindred ailments, we recommend the Scandinavian Remedies as the very best medicine extant. They are destined to achieve, not an ephemeral success, but a permanent and deserved reputation, which will render them a necessity in every family.—*Napoleon, O., North West, March 2.* See advertisement. [Jan 8]

DIED.
In Germantown, Ky., on Monday, December 29th, 1862, of Typhoid Fever, Robert Dimmitt, Jr., son of R. S. Dimmitt, in the 30th year of his age.
Death, by the decree of the Creator of the Universe, is the certain fate of every thing mortal; and the common Messenger of sorrow and distress in the bosom of every family. By this decree Robert Dimmitt is laid in the prison of the grave—the common receptacle of all, whether friend or foe; from whence there is no release until the great Day of Jehovah; when all war and human strife shall have ceased upon earth, and the Angel of the Lord shall summon all to rise and come to judgment; when the work of the tyrant and persecutors of earth will be at an end forever. To his bereaved friends there is great consolation in the fact that he was permitted to reach his home to die in their midst, instead of a distant city among strangers; to know that every thing was done that could be done to sustain life, and restore him to health and palliate his suffering.
Jan. 6th 1863. N.

NOTICE.
THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. P. CONWELL & EMERY WHITAKER, was dissolved on the 11th day of March 1862. The accounts due the late firm are in the hands of EMERY WHITAKER for collection, who alone has the right to collect and receipt for the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle the same with said Whitaker without further delay.
W. P. CONWELL,
EMERY WHITAKER.
January 15, 1863—2w

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.
Jan. 15, 1863—1y

FOR HIRE!
A NEGRO WOMAN—Good Cook, Washer and Ironer—encumbered with a child 15 months old. Apply to
ANTHONY KILLGORE,
Ferry-land P. O.,
Mason Co., Ky.
Jan. 15—2w

NEW HAMS.
A Large lot of New Hams, of my own curing, and of superior quality, just from the Smokehouse. Housekeepers will please call and examine.
A. MADDOX,
Wall Street, Maysville.
Jan 15

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY
STOP AT THE
DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET
YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!!
[October 30th 1862]

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Red and Green Apples for sale cheap by
ALEX. MADDOX,
Wall Street.
Jan. 1.

LAND FOR SALE!
170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND within three miles of Maysville, well watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounding on public roads; well calculated for Tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. A small tract on the premises.
CHAS. E. DIMMITT,
Trustee of SINCLAR DIMMITT.
January 8—3m

NEW
Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADER'S BUILDING, and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES
as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

GIVEN
to please and accommodate their customers, and fit them in the BEST STYLE OF THE ART, and that no one can possibly go

AWAY
dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's

CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.
Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.
Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at
MARTIN & BROS
In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862—1m

NEW
WHOLESALE HOUSE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,
Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS
OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of **STAPLE DRY GOODS,** White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of **FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS** at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.
Aug. 23. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!

BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORM-
ing our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of
CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c. &c.,
Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style. We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD
consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**
Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.**
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862—1y. Maysville, Ky.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR
—AND—

Fancy Grocery Store!
IKE NELSON,

IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gins,
AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SAR-
DINES, NUTS, PRESERVES,
AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,
ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA
WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQ-
UORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET
August 7

In addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the West.
20 Half Pipes Jules Rabin Brandy,
25 Quarter casks do do do do
5 1/2 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,
20 1/2 " do do do do do
20 1/2 " A Seignette do do
20 1/2 " Fine Old Port Wine, do
20 1/2 " Crown Sherry do do
5 casks Fine Madeira do
5 Pipes superior Holland Gin,
3 Panchons St. Croix Rum,
30 Baskets Heidelberg Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts
25 Hf. do do do do do
20 Baskets Creme De Ronny do do, Quarts,
20 Cases assorted brands Claret Wine, do
50 " " Rhine do do
25 " Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine,
Together with a large and complete assortment of
Resins, Almonds, Filberts,
Brazil Nuts, Pecans, E. Walnuts,
Peanuts, Dates, Currants,
Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, P. Mustard,
Sardines, Cove Oysters, Lobsters,
Clams, Salmon Pine Apples,
Pickles, Jellies, Assort. Syrups,
Floodillies, Brandy Cherries and Peaches,
Morning Call, Wake Up and other Bitters,
Scales and No. 1 Herring,
Superior Brands of Fine Havana Segars;
Assorted German do
Cheroots and Havana Sixes do
To which I invite the attention of dealers, promising to do as well for them as any Louisville or Cincinnati house can.

ISAAC NELSON,
aug 7 1862 16 Market St., Maysville, Ky.

ALE! ALE!! ALE!!

ISAAC NELSON, Sole Agent
for MAYSVILLE, has just received a large supply of SMITH'S Celebrated Pittsburgh and Wheeling Ale, in Barrels and Half Barrels, viz: Pale, Kennett and Champagne, brewed for Summer use.
Also, BOTTLED ALE, in cases of 1 doz. each, for Family use. Call at
Nos. 47 & 49 MARKET STREET,

300 Bbls of Bourbon Whisky, 1 to 7 years old, in store and for sale by
st. 7, 1862. **ISAAC NELSON.**

MULLINS & HUNT'S
NEW
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS
AND

Notions,
Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK
Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. FERRIE,
PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.
CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. FERRIE.
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)
SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.
Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.
WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.
nov. 27—1y

DONIPHAN HOUSE,
(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor
THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.
Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior.
[June 19, 1862—1y]

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,
Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
[June 19, 1862—1y]

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.
[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE
MADISON HOUSE,
Main Street Between Front & Columbia,
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

NEW
GRAIN, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
"Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in CASH for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.
I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.
All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.
June 19th, 1862. **BEN PHISTER.**

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by **BEN PHISTER,**
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER,**
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by **BEN PHISTER,**
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by **BEN PHISTER,**
June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**

APPLE BRANDY.—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

SALT.—in store and arriving, for sale at low estimates, by **BEN PHISTER.**

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, hfr. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by **BEN PHISTER.**
June 19

TEA.—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**
June 19

RICE.—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**
June 19

CANDLES.—Star & Sunnyside Candles, of best quality, at **BEN PHISTER'S.**

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**
June 19

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. **BEN PHISTER.**

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. **BEN PHISTER,**
June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet
THE FINE, NEW and SPLENDID STEAMER,
This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA,
J. H. PRATHER, Commander.
T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock A. Y. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth
REGULAR TRI WEEKLY PACKET.
THE SPLENDID STEAMER

Bostona,
Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!
WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.

DUFU & MCARTHEY,
Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.
Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

POWER, ROSS & CO.

Grocers, Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT & BACON, &c.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 7, 1862—3m

LOUIS STINE
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND GENTS FURNISHER,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.
June 12, 1862.

LOUIS STINE.



"No part of this contract can be broken.
For the whole business Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,
far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,
and hence their

Rapid Sale
and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands
of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates
which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.
The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills
is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,
for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body draws out amiserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled
for curing

Scurfula, Liver Complaint,
Skin Diseases, Female Complaints,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspeps

Whether it would have been better for her that the institution had never been incorporated in her civil polity, it is useless now to inquire. It was brought from our old mother, Virginia, and by men who had fought through the Revolutionary war until its triumphant conclusion. Whatever Utopian notions there may be about African liberty, those men had believed African freedom. It came among us with the growth of a century of mutual accommodation, until the relative rights of master and slave were fully understood and so administered as to lead to mutual prosperity and advancement. The African captive, the creature of superstitious ignorance and savage cruelty, was gradually emerging from his low estate to one of comprehension of the true principles of the Christian religion and human civilization. To suppose that the African, with his courage, valor and intelligence the Great God of the Universe. To such an extent has this amelioration progressed that, at this day and in this state, to compare the American of African descent with his Caffre or Hottentot progenitor, would be absurd. This advancement has

But even if there were no constitutional impediment in the way, his proposition would be and ought to be promptly rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous aid from the Federal Government. She would change them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she aims the privilege of originating the suggestion. would therefore suggest the propriety of your committee reporting to the Senate the substance of President's proposition, that *Kentucky rejects it*; and at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State policy, protests against any interference with it that is decreed by the *Constitution of the United States*.


After thus disposing of what may be considered especially addressed to Kentucky, I would call your attention to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which, by compelling freedom to slaves in the Rebel States and forbidding the interference of the armies of the United States with any who were endeavoring to escape to freedom.

I have then the honor to recommend my official duty to say that I have in relation to so much of the Pro-

In conclusion I may be permitted to remark that the distressing calamities of the past year teach us that if we have not been true to the principles of our National Independence, God has favored us as we have favored no other nation. We missed the Union of these States; and under the Constitution of our country the people were prosperous and happy. Man, in the exercise of his free will, did not, through the ingenuity of discontent, undertake to overthrow the bonds by which we were united, and ruin and desolation have followed. The wrath of man has been as a storm, and has laid waste the land. He patiently awaits those who misuse the goodness of Providence. Yet our Heavenly Father has claims upon our gratitude for the mercies he has shown to us. He has made us a people, and the earth to be prodigal of yield. The seed time and harvest have come in their seasons and the garner are been filled to overflowing with the abundance of the past year. He has tempered the winds and the clouds, and the seasons of the year, and the abundance that walketh at noon-day has not placed its feet within our borders, and health has been vouchsafed to us in an unusual degree. For these and all his blessings to us, we thank thee, O God, our Father in Heaven.

J. F. ROBINSON

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

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